

VII. 2 Apr 79

NORDIC AFFAIRS

to
Paul [initials]

WALLINBERG
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FINLAND

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD3302038 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Sri Lanka Foreign Minister, A.C.S. Nanjund, today began a 2-day official visit to Finland. This is the first official visit to Finland by a Sri Lanka Foreign Minister. Minister Nanjund arrived in Finland at the invitation of Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-SOVIET MACHINERY AGREEMENTS--"Valmet" has concluded an agreement with two Soviet foreign trade organizations on the delivery of conveying machine equipment to the USSR this year. The joint value of the agreements is about 24 million marks. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 28 Mar 75 LD]

FINLAND-GUYANA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Finland will establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with Guyana as of 2 April. The president of the republic decided on the matter today. Finland recognized this state, situated on the northeast coast of the South American continent, in 1966. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD]

NORWAY

SOCIALIST LEFT CHAIRMAN OPPOSES OIL DEAL WITH ISRAEL

LD020945 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 24 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Text] Socialist Left Party Chairman Berge Furre opposes an oil agreement between Norway and Israel.

"To enter into an agreement with Israel would be to enter into an alliance with Israel against the Palestinians, the majority of the Arab countries and most of the Muslim world," Furre said.

He said that Israel has the opportunity in peacetime to purchase oil on the normal international market. "Israel wants guarantees of its oil supplies in times of crisis when that country is at war with its neighbors," Furre said.

GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL SEEKS COOPERATION DEALS

LD300905 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Mar 79 p 25 LD

[Excerpts] Guinea-Bissau is interested in private foreign investment and cooperation projects by which Norwegian industry could also benefit, President Luiz de Alameda Cabral said in Oslo Wednesday.

Earlier in the day Cabral had talks with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and Foreign Minister Einar Frydenlund, in which he made a point of expressing thanks for the Norwegian aid to Guinea-Bissau in recent years.

Since the beginning of the seventies Norway has given substantial help--consisting mainly of direct deliveries of goods--in connection with the liberation struggle in that small west African country.

But economic aid was stopped after last year's grant of 20 million kroner, since it was never assumed that Norway would provide the country with long-term aid.

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During a press conference in Oslo Wednesday, before he concluded his official visit, President Cabral emphasized that the difficulties encountered since independence in 1974 are not yet over but that the country wants to move away from the transitional phase of unilateral foreign aid.

"The objective now is to seek cooperation projects by which Norway will also benefit, the aim being to enable Guinea-Bissau to stand on its own feet economically," Cabral maintained.

President Cabral arrived in Oslo Tuesday and is moving on to Stockholm Thursday. Sweden is one of the major providers of aid to Guinea-Bissau.

SRI LANKA MINISTER TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD301413 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Mar 79 p 18 LD

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that Sri Lanka with its 14 million inhabitants is a small Third World country, it has played a central role in the group of 88 nonaligned countries with its neutral foreign policy course and currently holds the chairmanship of the group.

Norway has increased aid to Sri Lanka through the Norwegian Agency for International Development since the Storting in 1977 classified the country as a new prime area for foreign aid through cooperation projects.

Against this background Foreign Minister A.C. Hameed's 22-26 March state visit to Norway must be regarded as an important one in which the main emphasis will be placed on discussing Norwegian development aid for Sri Lanka. On behalf of the group of nonaligned countries, which alone have a UN majority, Hameed will also request Norway's help in persuading the industrialized countries to support the demand for a new economic world order. This will be a central topic at the UNCTAD conference in Manila in May.

Foreign Minister Hameed told NTB that the visit will essentially be a good will exercise in order to present the policy pursued by President J.R. Jayawardene and his government since they replaced Prime Minister Srimavo Bandaranaike's socialist government in the June 1977 election.

"I want to discuss possible development projects between Norway and Sri Lanka, and I will take the opportunity to express our gratitude to the Norwegian Government and people for the assistance we have received. I will use my time in Norway to promote the greatest possible understanding for cooperation between our two countries," Hameed said, stressing that it is important and essential for Norway to "understand Sri Lanka's development strategy."

SWEDEN

PAPERS CONTINUE DEBATE OVER WALLEMBERG CASE

LD300919 [Editorial Report LD] Stockholm dailies in Swedish carry further coverage of details surrounding the so-called Wallenberg case:

DAGENS NYHETER on 18 March 1979 carries in Part II on pages 1 and 3 a 3,000-word article entitled "Kissinger Stopped U.S. Move on Raoul Wallenberg's Behalf" by "Radio Sweden London correspondent Sven Stromberg, who reportedly 'was given permission to examine classified material on Wallenberg in U.S. archives in Washington.'"

The article quotes from official documents to show that former Secretary of State Kissinger "as recently as 6 years ago stopped an official U.S. initiative in Moscow to clear up the mystery surrounding Raoul Wallenberg" because of "Swedish criticism of the Vietnam War." Commenting on "strong U.S. links with Wallenberg's activities in Hungary during the war," the article goes on to say that "against the background of this and much other material on Raoul Wallenberg and his links with the War Refugee Board, President Roosevelt's major aid program for Jewish refugees in Europe--it is even more unfortunate that greater official Swedish efforts were not made to procure U.S. assistance."

DAGENS NYHETER on 21 March 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word Sven Stromberg article entitled "Archive Censorship Supports Espionage Conjecture," commenting further on Wallenberg's activities, saying that "it was on the initiative of then U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm Herschel Johnson that Wallenberg received his appointment at the Swedish Legation in Budapest. The article adds that he was financed out of U.S. funds in his fight to save Jewish refugees" and that Wallenberg "with his background (including study in the United States) and his position at the Swedish Legation in Budapest was a perfect candidate to become an agent of the OSS, forerunner of the CIA." The article goes on to quote from a "confidential dispatch" from Stockholm to the State Department in Washington dated 25 February 1957 "commenting on Wallenberg's activities as an American spy"--a document from which "a substantial part was removed."

DAGENS NYHETER on 24 March 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word Anders Hasselbohm article entitled "The Russians are Still Lying About Raoul Wallenberg" in which the author discounts suggestions reportedly made by Elsa and Hans Villius that "all the information saying that Wallenberg is still alive emanates from the same source--Simon Gogoderidze, a vague and unreliable witness" and that "we should believe the handwritten memoranda from the Russians" who according to the author "denied all knowledge of Wallenberg from 1945, when he was arrested, to 1957." The article goes on to cite evidence "which did not come via Gogoderidze" purporting to demonstrate that the reports on Wallenberg's death in Moscow in 1947 were "fabrications."

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UNITED KINGDOM

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TWO GROUPS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEAVE MURDER

LD301840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1815 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] War hero Airey Neave--one of Mrs Thatcher's closest friends and advisers--was assassinated by the IRA at the House of Commons today. The killing started a massive security alert and confirmed growing police and army fears of a major IRA bombing operation in the runup to the general election.

Both the Provisionals and a breakaway IRA group calling itself the Irish National Liberation Army [INLA] claimed responsibility for killing the man tipped to become Ulster secretary.

INLA's statement phoned to Dublin newspapers said: "This is the first attack in a new campaign against the British political and military establishment and will continue until there is a complete withdrawal of the British political and military presence from Ireland." The Provos said: "We have this message for the British Government: Before you decide to have a general election you had better state that you have decided not to stay in Ireland."

Irish Prime Minister Mr Jack Lynch promised full cooperation in hunting down the killers.

POLICE DISCUSS PLANS TO PROTECT ELECTION CANDIDATES

LD021048 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0947 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[By Bernard Scarlett, chief crime reporter]

[Excerpts] Police believe that the bomb which killed Mr Airey Neave was placed by a small unit of the Irish National Liberation Army and not the Provisional IRA. Both organisations have claimed responsibility.

Intelligence sources have indicated that those responsible are unknown in the main Republican circles in Ulster. The team was thought to be an active service unit of two or three people who could already have returned to Ireland before the bomb exploded. They would be able to move freely without drawing attention to themselves.

Britain's chief constables were today consulting their senior officers and those in adjoining forces to update plans for protecting politicians and political meetings.

A spokesman for the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, said: "The chief constables are discussing the need for special vigilance during the election period with particular reference to the personal protection of candidates."

CARTER POLICIES MAKING FOR GOOD SOVIET RELATIONS

LD291029 London THE GUARDIAN in English 29 Mar 79 ; 14 LD

[Editorial: "The Cracks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] If the change of emperor, or even of dynasty, in Moscow comes within the presidency of Mr Carter and the secretaryship of Mr Vance the West should be able to find the diplomatic resources to deal with the consequences. It will be then that the weaknesses charged to Mr Carter's administration (usually inaccurately) may prove to be strengths. The supposed lack of resolution in countering Soviet activities abroad is an allegation easier to embark on than sustain. But whether it is true or false, the United States does not present the reigning Soviet leaders, or those waiting for dead men's shoes, with the menace of their own mythology.